

Ceasefire Due Any Hour Now; McCarthy, Rhee Take Dim View

Daily Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXX, No. 113
(8 Pages)

New York, Monday, June 8, 1953
Price 10 Cents

New Rosenberg Evidence Is Submitted to Court

ISRAEL NOTABLES IN GREENGLASS DATA PLEA TO EISENHOWER GIVEN TO KAUFMAN

Dr. Martin Buber, leading Jewish philosopher and historian; S. Y. Agnon, one of the greats of Jewish literature, and Dr. David Werner Senator, chancellor of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, as well as professors, scientists, artists and other notables have joined in a plea sent from Jerusalem to President Eisenhower for clemency for the Rosenbergs, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case learned yesterday.

The group wrote: "From Jerusalem, the Eternal City of the people of Israel, from the City of Peace, the city of vision of the prophets, we, men of science, literature and the arts appeal to you together with the foremost intellectuals throughout the world with the fervent plea that you grant amnesty to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

"We who reject the death penalty plead with you to prevent the destruction of a family, to prevent the loss of their parents to children, to act for clemency to which the whole enlightened world looks forward."

The signers are Nathan Agnon, of the Jewish National Fund, writer and educator; S. Y. Agnon; Dr. Ernst Ahiba, professor of philosophy, Hebrew University; Dr. Ernest Alexander, scholar; Mrs. Paula Appenschlack, editor and member of the Jewish Agency; Mordechai Ardon-Bronstein, director of the Bazelet Art School and of the National Museum; Avigdor

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Ethel and Julius Rosenberg petitioned for a new trial over the weekend on the ground that a witness against them had stolen uranium from a government atom plant. The young Jewish couple, sentenced to die on their 14th wedding anniversary June 18 on the phony frameup charge of "atomic espionage," said in their petition that David Greenglass, the government's principal witness against them, had stolen the uranium from Los Alamos, N. M.

DEFEND THE ROSENBERGS!

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

DAILY the peril of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg grows greater. Organized reaction is determined to execute this guiltless couple, and it is systematically sealing off every legal avenue for them to secure justice and release. The situation for them is desperate, and undoubtedly they will be executed if the masses do not intervene powerfully in their behalf. There is the gravest danger that there will be committed one of the worst legal crimes in the history of the United States.

One of the most deadly aspects of this case is the cold-blooded way that the courts are refusing them even the most elementary justice. The judges, from the Supreme Court on down, deny them a re-hearing, although new evidence is at hand proving that there was perjury used to convict them in their trial; refuse to reduce the out-

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Powell Demands D of J Spur McCarthy Probe

BALTIMORE, June 6. — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., of New York charged today that Attorney General Herbert Brownell is "afraid" to investigate the activities of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis) outside the Senate.

Speaking at the commencement exercises of the Coppin State Teachers College, Rep. Powell said the questions concerning McCarthy's financial dealings raised by a Senate investigating committee last January "would have instituted prompt investigations" by the Justice Department's criminal division "if they had been raised concerning any other citizen."

Powell said he wrote Brownell

April 29, emphasizing that the Senate report "indicates that Sen. McCarthy must be investigated by your department." He said he asked for acknowledgment of his letter but received none.

Powell said he wired Brownell's assistant dated May 21 which merely acknowledged receipt of the letter and telegram.

"This does not mean that Sen. McCarthy is guilty of any of the charges, but it does mean that, as long as the Attorney General is afraid to deal with him, and we know that he is not afraid to deal with any other American citizen. It makes one think that maybe Sen. McCarthy is guilty," Powell

The Rosenberg petition asserted

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By Daily Worker Foreign Department

A cease-fire order, bringing the bloody war in Korea to an end a few days prior to its third anniversary, was reportedly only a few hours away as the Daily Worker went to press last night.

Agreement on an armistice was indicated momentarily as truce negotiators met at Panmunjom to clear up minor details. Main truce teams were scheduled to meet at 10 p.m. Sunday, Eastern Daylight Time for what might be the signing of the armistice. The order to stop the killing, for which hundreds of millions of people around the world have been praying and working ever since the shooting began, would take effect 12 hours after the armistice is signed.

Last obstacle to the formal signing of the armistice appeared to have been removed late yesterday, following



RHEE

delivery of President Eisenhower's letter to Syngman Rhee, head of the South Korean fascist regime. The letter was delivered in person by Gen. Mark Clark, U.S. Commander in the Far East. Gen. Clark's return to Tokyo—a reversal of early plans—was interpreted as a sign that the Rhee gangster clique had agreed to go along with the Eisenhower program for the time being.

Further support for this view was seen in the special "security" measures in-

voked by the Rhee gang. Rhee's so-called "Home Minister," Chin Huk Shin, said the measures were taken to preserve "internal peace" in view of "unrest over the truce conference."

PROMISES EISENHOWER-RHEE PACT

The chief "unrest" has been the organized mob demonstrations led by Rhee's strong-arm corps. However, with the bankruptcy of their policy sharply highlighted by the terms of the armistice, the Rhee clique undoubtedly fear the people's anger.

President Eisenhower's letter to Rhee, in addition to insisting on the conclusion of the armistice agreement, promised to negotiate a mutual defense treaty with the Rhee gangsters patterned after agreements with the Philippines, New Zealand and Australia. Moreover, Eisenhower promised that, subject to approval by Congress, economic

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CIO Board Criticizes Eisenhower Policy

WASHINGTON, June 7 (FP).—The CIO at the weekend released executive board statements and resolutions sharply critical of the Eisenhower administration on foreign policy, housing, taxes and social security.

At a full-day session the board adopted a resolution declaring "the Eisenhower administration apparently is seeking to satisfy or appease" important business elements "determined to turn back the clock on social security."

The foreign policy resolution said that "abroad the voice of (Sen. Robert A.) Taft and the voice of (Sen. Joseph R.) McCarthy appear to be the voice of America." On Capitol Hill, it said, the "go-it-alone" sentiment is rising while "the administration—by confusion of authorities, by speaking with several voices or by silence—has allowed the new isolationists to behave as if they were talking for the overwhelming majority of the American people." If not corrected, the board said, this is bound to lead to a situation where "the U. S. will find itself alone, whether the American people as

a whole like it or not."

The board saw one outstanding fact emerging from "the flood of contradictory rumors, half-truths, untruths and wishful thinking" on taxes being spread by the administration and Congress: "The millions of people in the lower and middle income brackets will be paying more taxes and the people in the higher income brackets and the tremendously profitable big corporations will be paying less taxes."

On housing, the board said, "the actions of the new administration to date are not consistent with the practical steps necessary to achieve the nation's housing goals."

Despite these declarations, wording of the resolutions and statements indicated that rather than openly breaking with the administration, the CIO continues to hope the Eisenhower administration will exert "effective leader-

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The Singing Battalion in a Viet-Nam Forest

By JOSEPH STAROBIN
From Somewhere
Inside Viet Nam
(Seventh of a Series)

After two nights of travel, Worker correspondent Joseph Starobin reaches a battalion of the 308th Division of the Viet-Nam People's Army.

Bronzed faces... some with shocks of pitchblack hair, others clean-shaven heads... lads with coal-black eyes, completely reserved and even taciturn expressions that break into laughter, disclosing how young they are... one group is playing volleyball and snaps to attention as we pass. Another is lounging in the shacks, the mosquito netting rolled up.

On the wall-boards of the huts are maps of Korea, photos of Henri Martin, the French major.

Exclusive

who is spending five years in jail at Melun for opposing the war... photos of Ho Chu Tich (President Ho) and portraits of Stalin draped in black.

In front of the shacks the rifles are neatly stacked on end: mostly U.S. carbines. There are 30mm and 60mm French mortars and many recoil-less bazookas, some of them of Viet-namese manufacture. It was this battalion that captured enough booty last autumn to give each man a fresh rifle, and

many new machine guns too.

A BRIEF RALLY is held in one of the clearings. The soldiers sit, knees crossed on the yellow-red earth, and it's a sight not to be forgotten as they begin to sing. The men's voices echo in the forest. One man jumps up to recite a poem he's just composed for the occasion; he leads the others in singing the refrain. The division commissar says a staid with loud cheers. I asked to attend with loud cheers. (I asked say something. The one sentence which brings them all to their feet is quite simple: "The American people." I say (and is it not the truth?) "are not at war with the people of Viet-Nam.")

Seven lads are picked at random and we sit down for a rough sort of Gallup Poll. Five are from the delta, two from the liberated areas. All come from peasant families; in one case, the family had received land from the Republic. Five of the seven are members of the Lao Dong Party, the "Working People's Party." Three are married, and one man chokes a bit on his answer: "My wife was murdered by the colonialists two years ago..."

Their average age is 22; and they joined the People's Army at various times in 1948 to 1950

—they are all veterans of the last three campaigns. None of them had ever seen an American before...

"And why did you join the Army?" I asked. One youngster raises his hand to speak for them all: "Being young. I thought of joining the Army to do my duty for the liberation of my country..."

LATER, AFTER DINNER, we lingered on some Quinquanna beer, brewed in Viet-Nam and very bitter, while Commander Vu talked about his soldiers. He himself, a former railway worker, is the very man who led the famous Tu Ve, the self-defense units which held Hanoi from the end of December to early February, 1947, covering the Republic's retreat. Most of these soldiers are from that regiment; others have been added from guerrilla units in the delta. And the secret of its military prowess is its political training. On this the People's Army spends as much time as tactics, maneuvers, and drills.

"We encourage our soldiers to talk up, to relate the stories of their lives, to answer the question: who are their friends and who are their enemies? As each recounts his experiences, our men are filled with hate for the colonialists. As you see, out-

wardly, they are very gentle, but in battle they are ferocious. The moment the enemy drops his arms, however, our soldiers are taught to be immediately cordial..."

The units of the Lao Dong Party in each section, each company are the backbone of the Army; they discuss every phase of the coming battles, and the political commissar is a key officer. Except in actual combat, his position is as important as that of the military commander.

The examples of Viet-Nam's heroes are constantly before each soldier, such as the famous La Van Cau, whose right forearm was shot to slivers in the 1950 battle. He gave orders to have his arm cut off, and his torn shirt was used to dress it; he went on to destroy the enemy blockhouse with a stick of dynamite, which he held between his feet while pulling the detonator with his left hand...

I ASKED what some readers will consider the typically American question: whether there were psychological problems in this Army? The commander smiled strangely, "Of course, every new soldier has hesitations, fears, but in the atmosphere of our collective discussions, these disappear."

Cases of drinking are rare, and so is AWOL. At the beginning of the Resistance, not every soldier understood the ten vows of the Army one of which forbids "touching a single needle or a thread belonging to the people." But those problems are past. There is no permanent court-martial; only cases of treachery come before the military court and there have been none.

There has been no 'kitchen police' since the end of last year.

The Army's rule is not to surrender, but to make the enemy pay dearly for each man's life. There are no 'suicide' rules, however. There was the case of a section commander, taken prisoner after being wounded. He was 're-educated' by the other side and later became the commando leader of a puppet army's company. In the first battle, he brought the whole company over with him.

"We have three 'rules of duty': 1) to struggle courageously to destroy the enemy, without withdrawing from any situation before receiving the orders; 2) to keep the initiative in all circumstances, overcoming all obstacles and problems; 3) Never to complain in the face of difficulties or shortages..."

While shadows were falling, and the horses were made ready, we all exchanged toasts in the half-light. The sound of those songs in the forest clearing still rang in my head.

(To Be Continued)

3 of 48 Miners To Face Frameup Murder Trail

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 7.—Three of the 48 coal miners held for the shooting of Charles Frame and Elk River Coal and Lumber Co. strikebreaker, were indicted on murder charges and the rest were freed.

The three selected to face the frameup trial, that could mean the death penalty for them, are Jennings Roscoe Bail, Dennis Andrew Graham and Clifford Lee Pritchard.

The grand jury, deliberating two days, was apparently reluctant to indict the men on first degree murder charges. Judge Charles A. Duffield was asked if a second degree indictment could be recommended. He instructed the jury to either bring a first degree indictment or none at all.

The 48 members of the United Mine Workers were rounded up May 7, many in their homes, shortly after Frame's death and charged by James Reed, the Clay County prosecutor with murder.

Earlier an army of company guards shot into the picket shack of the miners, wounding at least one. Frame, officials of the Elk River Coal and Lumber Co. admit, was in a patrol car of company guards that were making the rounds of the strike area. Pickets charge the guardsmen opened fire and workers shot in self-defense.

Reed demanded that the miner who shot Frame "confess." Failing to get a response he placed all 48 in the tiny, dirty Clay County jail on charges of murder.

The move was obviously the latest to break the hard-fought

Lewis Warns Taft-Hartley Law Threatens to Bring Depression

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, June 7.—John L. Lewis warned here today that America faces a depression if Taft-Hartleyism is allowed to damage the bargaining power of the trade unions.

The United Mine Workers leader spoke here to more than 2,000 businessmen at a luncheon given by the Executives Club at the Hilton Hotel. On the platform with him were the top representatives of the coal mining industry.

"How are you going to keep up buying power in America under peace-time conditions," he asked, "while at the same time passing oppressive statutes such as the Taft-Hartley Act, designed to

weaken, disintegrate and perhaps destroy the unions?"

Lewis painted a picture of what he called "the menace of world communism," with America unable to continue buying support for its policies.

"You know we've been hiring people the world over to oppose communism," Lewis stated. "But you can't hire a man to oppose an idea in which he may believe and expect him to work at the job any longer than you pay him."

The gathering of top Chicago businessmen listened intently to Lewis' slashing attack on the Taft-Hartley law as a "punitive, slave labor statute."

"It is the first step toward op-

pressive government," he declared.

"The Taft-Hartley Act is designed to make more difficult the taking of new blood into the labor unions."

"Secondly, it contains devices to harass those trade unions."

"Thirdly, it is designed as an instrument to eliminate labor

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THE NEW EVIDENCE in the Rosenberg Case (5)

Two Greenglass Lies Exposed

David Greenglass and Harry Gold were indicted in New Mexico on charges of espionage. It was on the basis of this indictment that David Greenglass was arrested. His early statements deal with Gold almost exclusively. The trial testimony places great and greater emphasis upon Julius Rosenberg, who Greenglass alleged sent Gold as a spy courier. In light of this direct implication of Julius Rosenberg with Greenglass and Gold it is necessary to take note of the following serious discrepancies between the documents and the Greenglass testimony.

Greenglass, in his own handwriting, admits regarding his statement to the F.B.I.:

"Also, I definitely placed my wife out of the room at the time of Gold's visit."

In direct contradiction, Ruth Greenglass not only testified that she was in the room at the time of Gold's visit, but identified Gold from a photograph. Her testimony follows:

A. It was about 1:30.
Q. Did there come a time when somebody did come to see you in Albuquerque?
A. Yes.
Q. When was that?
A. On the first Sunday in June, 1948.
Q. Where were you at that time?
A. I was in our apartment on North High Street.
(Vol. 1003) Q. At the time that this person came to see you, had you ever seen the person before?
A. Never.
Q. Was it a man or a lady?
A. It was a man.
Q. Do you now know who that man is?
A. Yes, I do.

Q. And who is he?
A. Harry Gold.
Q. I show you Government's Exhibit 8 and ask you if you recognize this picture (showing to witness)?
A. Yes.
Q. Who is it, please?
Mr. Klafheimer: (Showing the witness Government's Exhibit 8).
Q. Who was present at your apartment at the time Harry Gold came?
A. My husband and myself.

Trial Transcript, p. 699

Now note a second contradiction. In the handwritten statement Greenglass confesses:

"Also I didn't know who sent Gold to me." But on the witness stand he told a different story. He said Gold had been sent by Julius Rosenberg.

A. There was a knock on the door and I opened it. We had just completed eating breakfast, and there was a man standing in the hallway who asked if I were Mr. Greenglass, and I said, yes. He stepped through the door and he said, "Julius sent me," and I said "oh," and walked to my wife's purse, took out the wallet and took out the matched part of the Jello box.

Trial Transcript, p. 457

SUMMARY.—Here are two direct contradictions on crucial points in the testimony. Greenglass admits he didn't know who sent Gold to him, while in the trial he testified that it was Julius Rosenberg. In the document Greenglass places his wife outside the room on Gold's alleged visit, while in the trial his wife claimed she was in the room.



JOHN L. LEWIS

Radioactive Injury to Nevada Sheep Charged

LAS VEGAS, Nev., June 7.—Scientists today checked the possibility that grazing sheep had been affected by a radioactive "fallout" from the recent atomic blasts at the Nevada proving ground.

The Utah Board of Health relayed complaints to the Atomic Energy Commission from stockmen in the southern Utah-Nevada border who said their sheep had been affected.

The sheep had been grazing at a range near Yucca Flats.



Convention of Millinery Union Opens Today

George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor will address the delegates of the convention of the United Hatters Cap and Millinery Workers opening here at the Commodore Hotel this afternoon.

Other speakers scheduled to address the parley during the week are Justice William O. Douglas, Senator Herbert Lehman; David Dubinsky; City Council president Rudolph Halley and Liberal Party State chairman Adolph Berle.

In addition to the 200 regular delegates to the convention, the union this year has invited 1,500 shops under contract in the New York area to send a fraternal delegate to the opening session.

Alex Rose, president of the union will deliver the opening address to the convention.

In the meantime, the Millinery Rank and File group in locals of the union in New York, have distributed a statement expressing hope that the convention would do something to bring to a successful conclusion the long drawn out negotiations with the manufacturers.

The workers had received only five percent increase in wages since the Korea war began. A three-year pact signed January, 1952 was to have a wage reopener in June 1952. But negotiations have remained deadlocked with issues in dispute referred to the impartial chairman, who in turn referred them back to the negotiators.

"Now after waiting a year and a half for a badly needed increase," says the R. & F. statement, "an investigation is first to take place—which will cost the union \$25,000—to find out if our bosses can afford to give an increase."

"But the real question is how long can we go without an increase. At the very beginning of negotiations, the bosses' representative admitted that our demand for an increase is justified by high living costs. Since then the cost of living has risen still higher. Rents have just been raised. New taxes are being piled on top of the old ones. Another raise in fare is about to go into effect."

The R. & F. calls for a "change of methods," adding:

"The so-called policy of 'co-operation' hasn't produced any results for us while our bosses took full advantage of them for their own selfish ends. Only a firm stand by our union—a militant policy—can win an increase in wages."

The R. & F. calls for mobilization of the workers in the shops to demonstrate to the employers a readiness to fight.

"Aside from this immediate issue, millinery workers, share the concern shown by President Alex Rose in his speech before the ILWU convention over the threat of McCarthyism and the reactionary policies of the Eisenhower administration," the statement continues. "The millinery Rank and File hopes that in line with the progressive tradition of our union, the convention will take steps to help unite the labor movement for a struggle against McCarthyism in every shape and form."

"As President Rose pointed out, the McCarthyites cover up their objectives with the mask of anti-Communism. This is the smoke-screen that is used to cover up every attack on the rights of the people, every move to undermine our standard of living, every step that is being taken by the war profiteers to prevent a truce in Korea and to drive into a third world war."

"But to be most effective in this fight we must stop playing Charlie McCarthy to the Joe McCarthy. We cannot defeat the enemies of labor, who use red-baiting as a means of dividing us, if we repeat their red-baiting."

BARRING OF TUGERSON BROTHERS RULED ILLEGAL

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., June 7.—Two Negro pitchers, James and Leander Tugerson, won another chance to pitch in the Cotton States League, following a ruling in their favor by George T. Trautman, president of the minor baseball leagues.

Henry Britt, attorney for the Hot Springs Bathers baseball club, said yesterday the club would make another attempt to play the Tugerson brothers. A Bathers game against Jackson, Miss., had been forfeited here May 20 in protest of the Bathers' attempt to play James Tugerson.

Trautman ruled that Al Haraway, Cotton States League pres-

ident, had acted illegally. He also ruled that the Cotton States directors acted illegally when they voted to oust the Bathers from the loop membership for signing the two Negro pitchers.

Trautman charged that the Cotton States League "is at war with the concept that the national pastime offers equal opportunity to all."

Commented Britt: "The ruling of Mr. Trautman was no surprise, but we are very glad that it has been issued."

Trautman ordered that the forfeited game to be played at Hot Springs at the earliest opportunity.

5 in Terminal Island Case Win Bail Right

LOS ANGELES, June 7.—"Under our system even the government must not break the law." With these words, Federal Judge Harry C. Westover last week ordered immediate release on \$2,000 bail for five of the six remaining Terminal Island deportees.

Ordered freed at once were: Werner Grondahl, 67 and Mrs. Emma Grondahl, 62, Werner's wife; David Fradkin, 59, and Mrs. Blanche Fradkin, 49, David's wife and Mrs. Zelda Zaslowski, 54.

Only to Harry Carlisle, British born Hollywood writer, did Judge Westover deny release.

Immediately, attorneys for the Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born filed preliminary papers appealing Carlisle's case to the circuit court.

A motion for temporary bail for Carlisle, pending appeal will be considered tomorrow by Judge Westover.

The judge consumed one hour

in giving his verbal opinion, after more than three days of testimony and argument.

He pointed out in detail the position taken by Assistant U. S. Attorney Arleen Martin and local Immigration Director Herman B. Landon, then answered it.

"The U. S. attorney says that it is sufficient for the attorney general to show that the person detained without bail is an alien, that he is involved in an action for deportation and that he is a member of the Communist Party," said the court.

"If that were true, even under the Walter-McCarra Law, then every alien who is a Communist Party member could be held with-

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Play Centers for Teen-Agers Instead of Police Activity Urged

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

More vigilance by city officials in closing off hazards to children resulting from construction of the Brooklyn-Queens expressway and bridge approaches, in Brooklyn, and in providing a play center was called for yesterday by a spokesman for a parents' group.

Following publication in yesterday's Times of a page one story praising "police vigilance" for preventing "two teen-age gang skirmishes in Brooklyn and the Bronx," Mrs. Byron Stone, secretary of the Provisional Committee to Make the Streets of Brooklyn Heights Safe for Our Children, pointed out some facts omitted in the Times account.

One of the supposedly scheduled "teen-age gang wars" which police allegedly prevented, she pointed out, was to have taken place, according to the Times, at a 50-foot mound of earth at Hicks and Congress Sts., left over by a construction crew.

"That is one of the many open, unguarded hazards in connection with the expressway and bridge approaches to which we have called attention of the city administration," said Mrs. Stone.

The committee was organized after the tragic death of 11-year-

old Robert Santiago and the critical injury of nine-year-old Charles Carradine resulting from an explosion of kerosene when the boys were playing in one of the tunnels of Brooklyn Bridge left open when new construction removed old safety protections.

"We have a delegation calling on the Department of Works in City Hall Wednesday," said Mrs. Stone. "We shall point out to officials among other things that if our pleas to guard the children from these blocks of hazards had been met, this mound would not have been an invitation to youths to play there."

The prominent play given by the Times to the story coupling Brooklyn's and the Bronx's thwarted "gang wars" by juveniles, came on the heels of a campaign by the World-Telegram to inflame every possible incident of police activity against juveniles into "news" of gang warfare.

\$10,000 BAIL

Reflecting the newspaper campaign, Magistrate Abner C. Surpless held on bail of \$10,000 each the 17 and 16-year-old youths caught by cruising detectives in the Red Hook area.

One supposedly had in his possession a home-made gasoline explosives, or bottles containing gas-

oline, a wick and stopper. Two other "bombs" reportedly were found by police "at the street corner where the boys had been conferring." Questioned at the Union Street police station, the youths then went with detectives to the Hicks street construction mound and dug up 10 more. Their trial on charges of unlawful assembly, and in the case of the boy said to have the "bomb" with him on unlawful assembly and violation of the Sullivan law, will be in adolescents court June 15.

A community club house with indoor and outdoor play equipment, she continued, "would provide healthy outlets for teen-age youth." The community is populous enough to support one, she said.

The mother of the youth held on "unlawful assembly" charges fainted and was led from the courtroom.

The secretary of the provisional committee for safe streets said a delegation called on the Mayor last Wednesday to demand action on the hazards, but the Mayor was too busy with the budget to see the worried parents.

"We left a written protest for the Mayor against the threatened removal of Hook and Ladder Fire Station No. 205, on the same street as our school, Poplar Street," said Mrs. Stone. "A meeting we sponsored in the First Presbyterian church was addressed by a fireman from the station who told us it was to close as part of an economy. With the hazardous construction still unguarded we felt it would be a most inopportune time to make this 'economy'."

Despite the support given the

Dock Stoppage Today to Protest Dewey Hearing

(Editor's Note: See column by George Morris on page 4.)

Thousands of longshoremen protesting a move to establish state control over waterfront hiring will declare a holiday today and march to the Bar Association Building, where Gov. Dewey will hold hearings on proposed legislation.

With West Side Local 791 of the International Longshoremen's Association, initiator of the march, the dockers will mobilize at 8:30 a.m. at 22nd and 11th Ave., and parade to the Bar Association Building, 42 W. 44th St., where the hearings will begin at 10 a.m.

Plans for the march stood last night despite efforts by Joseph P. Ryan, ILA president, and his attorney, Louis Waldman, to discourage it.

Dewey made public names of 21 persons who will be heard today before an invited audience of some 300. They will give their views on legislation proposed by the New York State Crime Commission, allegedly aimed at ridding the waterfront of racketeering.

The Crime Commission's plan includes licensing and fingerprinting of longshoremen, and their registration for work, with an employment information center set up under a state port czar. The plan further provides for authority by the state to interfere in the procedure, election and other affairs of the waterfront unions.

The longshoremen oppose any form of state supervision as the solution for waterfront affairs. They view it in the first place as a plan to wipe out unionism on

the waterfront. The hearing set by Dewey came close on the heels of the move by the ILA District Council to advance negotiations with the employers so as to abolish the shapeup and agree on a substitute prior to the Sept. 30 contract deadline.

Some significance was attached to the name of Rep. Jacob J. Javits among the 21 announced by Dewey to speak today. Javits is most prominently mentioned as the likely Republican candidate for Mayor. The Congressman has not figured in any of the past hearings or investigations of waterfront affairs.

Most of those scheduled to speak today, including the head of the state New York Shipping Association, are in favor of the Crime Commission's proposal Theodore Kiendl, counsel for the Crime Commission, is expected to lead off.

While Joe Ryan, himself under indictment on 80 counts for stealing union funds, was among those Dewey invited to attend, Waldman will testify for the ILA.

Also listed among the unionists are Michael Clemente, delegate of Local 856, ILA, under indictment for extortion, and either John J. Sampson, business agent, or William P. Lynch, secretary of Local 791, ILA, the local that has most often led anti-Ryan movements.

ALP PROGRAM

The American Labor Party made public the following recommendations for presentation at the hearing on waterfront conditions:

- No licensing, fingerprinting or screening of longshoremen.
- Abolish the shape-up.
- An alternative system of hiring should be left to genuine collective bargaining.
- "We oppose the creation of a State Division of Port Administration, which would impose company unionism, interfere with the basic rights of labor to regulate its own internal affairs, and set up a political means test for employment."

• End discrimination in employment against Negro and Puerto Rican longshoremen. The city should deny piers and docks to companies guilty of discrimination.

• A special grand jury and a special prosecutor to investigate the tie-up between the underworld of crime and the underworld of big business and corrupt politicians of both the Democratic and the Republican parties working hand-in-glove with some ILA officials.

The ALP announced that Andronicus Jacobs, Negro leader and longshoreman, who is chairman of the ALP 14th A. D. West Club will testify at the hearing.

An ALP report on waterfront conditions, previously been submitted to the State Crime Commission, was prepared by the ALP Committee on Municipal Affairs headed by Paul L. Ross.

China-Finland Barter Pact

HONG KONG, June 7.—People's China and Finland signed a barter agreement Friday in Peking, it was announced here today by the New China News Agency.

The agreement was reached by a Finnish Government commercial delegation and the trade department of the Chinese government.

Miscount

By ALLAN MAX

There must have been some mistake about the Senate vote against admitting People's China into the UN. The vote was announced as 76 against 0. The real count was 76 against 450,000,000.

(Continued on Page 6)

World of Labor

by George Morris



Why the Dockers Reject Dewey's Plan

THE NEW YORK waterfront situation, after numerous and many months of investigations and hearings, is more confused than ever although unquestionably things are heading for a climax. In one respect, however, there seems to be near unanimity in the ranks of the International Longshoremen's Association. Nobody in the union wants state supervision over the job rights of the workers and in effect, as a substitute for unionism on the waterfront.

Advocates of the New York Crime Commission's plan for the waterfront may point with justice to the fact that many of gangsters in the union's machinery are also opposed to a state czar over the waterfront. They want their own overall czar of the Joe Ryan type and continuance of the little czars over waterfront areas who milk the workers through assorted rackets.

But the primary element in the picture is the overwhelming sentiment among the rank and file longshoremen to have no truck with the most dangerous racket of all—substitution of state control for union rights. That sentiment is the basic force behind the movement this morning for a day's stoppage and a great mass demonstration of dockers before the Bar Association Building where Governor Dewey will preside at hearings on proposals to "solve the racket-ridden waterfront situation."

THE HEARINGS are actually a buildup for the report of the New York Crime Commission

on its 18 months of investigation and proposals. It is proposed that the state set up a Division of Port Administration, with authority to supervise ALL the unions on the waterfront as to their financial, administrative and other procedures; their elections, strike votes, etc. Longshoremen would be required to obtain a license to qualify for work and register with the Employment Information Center to be set up under the state's authority. Workers not on regular jobs would be directed to work through this center, without regard for rotation or other regular procedure. The outdoor shape-up should be taken under a roof.

IT NEED hardly be said here that in event of a strike, the Information Center would be a convenient recruiting agency for strikebreakers. Supervision over the life of unions would be so open that a State Labor Department inspector would have a right to observe union elections and other ballots, and interfere in their conduct.

Talk of state-controlled unionism! This would be its most brazen form. The State Legislature scheduled to hold a special session to act on the Crime Commission's proposals, will be asked to impose that type of unionism upon the workers as the preferable substitute for the much publicized racket-ridden affairs existing until now.

To sideline observers it may seem like "something better," but the workers will any time prefer the hated "shapeup."

They know that state control is a way to wipe out their union. And they regard the union as far more than Joe Ryan and his few score gangsters. The workers know how ineffective unions are against state agencies. Real union rights are not even recognized by state agencies.

BUT MOST serious of all is the danger in this pattern of state-controlled unionism for labor as a whole. Even to start with, this legislation is directed at the many unions that touch the waterfront. The American Federation of Labor's Executive Council took a welcome step when it ordered the ILA to "cleanup" and end the shapeup. But the AFL also owes it to the longshoremen and other waterfront unions and to the entire labor movement, to mobilize its full strength against this dangerous legislation sponsored by the forces of Governor Dewey.

The anti-labor nature of the New York Crime Commission is clear from its conduct. Its chairman, Joseph Proskauer was a prominent figure in the reactionary Liberty League that fought Roosevelt in 1936. The New York Shipping Association, headed by John W. Lyon, was quick to see where its interests lay and decided to back the New York Crime Commission's proposals on all essentials. The association generously abandoned its demand for sole employer control of hiring in favor of state control.

As we have so often said in these pages, the alternative is not between gangster and state control, shapeup or State Information Center. The third alternative that has proven to be workable and has been acceptable to employers and union for nearly a generation, is the West Coast plan of the employer-union control with a union dispatcher of gangs on a rotary basis. That was the plan that has kept the West Coast waterfronts free of racketeers and enabled longshoremen to have as nearly as possible regular employment and the highest earnings on the waterfront.

PEACE NOTEBOOK:

FROM 200,000 TEXAS WOMEN TO WHITE HOUSE

TWO TEXAS WOMEN bearing a 65-yard petition with 200,000 signatures for the creation of a Department of Peace in the Cabinet recently visited the White House. The women, Mrs. Grover Johnson and Mrs. W. H. Newell of Wichita Falls, left the petition with a Presidential aide in the name of the Texas division of the Women's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church.

"I'm a little fed up with all these wars," Mrs. Johnson was quoted in the Houston Chronicle, and I think other women are too. One son has been in both World War II and the Korean War, she said, and another is scheduled to leave for Korea.

The petition calls for the President to create a Department of Peace to keep the peace immediately after the Korean War is settled. Mrs. Johnson said many Baptists joined Methodists in signing the petition.

Atom Bomb Question

A BRIEF but pointed letter in the Milwaukee Sentinel entitled "Comparative Danger Study" says:

"This deserves more than a passing thought. Isn't this a strange age we live in, when we prohibit the children from playing with firecrackers and permit the adults to play with atom bombs?"

PETER ZELLER, Milwaukee.

Providence Peace Action

FROM THE PROVIDENCE (RI) Journal, we learn that the Providence Branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has adopted a resolution petitioning the government to work unceasingly for an armistice in Korea; to include UN civilians in truce negotiations; to oppose U.S. military involvement in any other area, and to explore unceasingly Winston Churchill's proposal for an immediate four-power conference to ease world tensions.

Hopes We Won't Muff Peace Chance

"WHY DOES President Eisenhower act so uncooperative towards Russia's overtures?" begins a letter in the Detroit News entitled "Thinks U. S. Muffing Chance for Peace." The letter continues:

"Surely, every tentative move on her part should be received with an open mind. . . . Churchill, the most experienced diplomat in the world today, believes that the Soviet offers are sincere and should be met half way.

"Yet the only response by the United States is doubt, distrust, silence. I have a desperate feeling that we will muff this last chance.

"Surely this type of behavior will make the rest of the world believe that we do not want a truce, far less peace.

"We, as well as Russia, must give some real sign of good faith, and that right soon. ISABEL M. HOWARD, Detroit."

The Eisenhower Road to Depression

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON LABOR AND LIBERAL leaders have been charging the Eisenhower Administration with taking measures that will engineer a "recession" rather than avert one. They charge the Republican Party high command with following the same course as in 1929, prior to the outbreak of the Great Depression.

There is more truth than poetry in these charges. In Herbert Hoover's day, of course, arms expenditures were of little importance in the economy. But, in other ways, the economic policies pursued by the Big Businessmen in Hoover's cabinet appear disturbingly similar to those followed by the Big Businessmen in Eisenhower's cabinet.

An outstanding example is the raising of interest rates on treasury bonds. Big Businessman George M. Humphrey was Eisenhower's Secretary of the Treasury for only a short time when he dictated this move. Big Businessman Andrew Mellon was Hoover's Secretary of the Treasury for a short time when he also dictated a rise in treasury interest rates.

In both cases it was a bonanza for the big banks at the expense of consumers, farmers and small business. Interest rates went up immediately on installment credit and home mortgages, on crop loans to farmers and on loans to small business. Big business is tied in with the banks since it has its own reserves to draw on for expansion and inventory buildup.

THESE KINDRED actions and the savage cutting of appropriations for any government service that might benefit the people as a whole are typical. But even more fundamental is that such actions came on top of an accumulation of economic danger signs. Then, as now, the Administration turned away from these disturbing economic symptoms, went along its path of giveaways and takeaways, and sent its representatives out on stumping tours to tell the country how we were living in an era of great prosperity and that it was bound to last for a long, long time, if not forever. The disenchantment under Hoover came with the crash nine months after he took office. There is little point in guessing how long before it will take place under Eisenhower. But take place it will, unless there is a complete reversal of the present course of government.

THE MOST alarming symptom, which plagued both Administrations was the farm crisis — overproduction, plummeting exports, falling prices while the farmers still had to pay high for manufactured commodities.

That there is a major crisis in agriculture today few will deny. Overproduction has reached such proportions that Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson is having difficulty finding storage space for crops which the government purchases under the present price support program. Right now there is enough butter in storage to pro-

vide every person in the U.S. with about one pound of butter free. There is enough cotton seed oil, the base of margarine, in storage to provide every American with about 8 pounds of margarine.

By the end of the current crop year it is estimated "surpluses" will amount to 560 million bushels of wheat, five million bales of cotton, 700 million bushels of corn, 175 million pounds of butter and 3,650,000,000 pounds of tobacco.

Before somebody asks the subversive question as to why we just don't get rid of the "surplus" by giving it away to the millions of Americans who don't get enough of these products, or the millions starving throughout the world—let us hasten to warn that this would not be capitalist cricket. The free enterprise system permits only two ways of getting rid of surpluses: selling them at a profit or destroy them, as was done with potatoes in 1950 while striking coal miners were facing starvation.

THESE SURPLUSES did not arise because of any startling increase in production; they are a result primarily of the inability of the people here and in other countries to buy these

products. This is shown especially in the drastic fall in farm exports at a time when hunger stalks such a large portion of the world. Farm exports in March declined for the ninth consecutive month and the Department of Agriculture predicts that during the fiscal year ending June 30 the total will drop to \$2.9 billion compare with \$4 billion in fiscal 1952.

Exports of wheat, the "staff of life," it is predicted, will fall to 275 million bushels, compared with 410 million bushels last year. Exports of cotton, at a time when the world's need for cloth and clothing is tremendous, will fall by 50 percent, from six million bales to three million.

By the end of May wholesale prices for farm products had dropped 10.5 percent from one year ago. But consumer prices were still rising, with the index standing at 113.7 in April compared with 113.6 in March and 11.9 in April, 1952. By mid-April the farm parity ratio (the ratio between what the farmer gets for his products and what he must pay for manufactured goods) stood at 93 compared to 100 a year earlier.

Anyone with eyes to see knows that a farm crisis is not merely developing—it's already here. But what has been the Administration program in face of all this? Further squeezes and further cuts on anything that may help the farmer—cuts in rural electrification programs, raising the interest rate, etc.

(Continued Tomorrow)

Lewis

(Continued from Page 2)

unions in the even we have an opportunity for their elimination such as another depression."

Lewis opened his lengthy assault on the anti-labor law with a typical flight of rhetoric, declaring that "every day, I have a matutinal indisposition that emanates from the nauseous effluvia of that oppressive slave statute—the Taft-Hartley Act."

"The Taft-Hartley Act," he said, "makes me a second class citizen because I represent a labor union."

"I resist the right of Taft to make me a second class citizen—and I represent a lot of people who have authorized me to continue in that attitude. And that is what I expect to do."

Lewis lashed at T-H as "oppressive legislation against a segment of our population."

"It is not possible," he stated, "to dream of eliminating the trade unions and to think at the same time that the republic will endure."

Lewis' main point was that the trade unions offer the only means for the American economy to remain healthy enough to dispose of its vast production.

"We have to establish buying power in our country sufficient to move that volume of goods," he declared.

He stated that America's so-called allies had turned to trade with the socialist world and that U. S. exports are constantly shrinking.

"We should be exporting 50 million more tons of coal," he declared.



Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY
and SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW
PRESS, INC., 35 East 12th Street, New
York 2, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7904
Cable Address "Daily Worker" New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Derner; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

TRUCE AND THE ROSENBERGS

WITH THE APPROACHING end of the bloodshed in Korea, one cannot but remember with bitterness that Americans are in jail today solely because they denounced this bloodshed from the very first day. They were called "traitors" by career-hungry prosecutors like Saypol in New York as he sent the Communist Party leaders to prison in the name of the noble crusade in Korea.

And what of the heroically innocent Rosenbergs, Ethel and Julius, against whom a hate-filled judge had the gall to shout as he sentenced them to die, that they had helped bring on the war in Korea! The Korean war was viewed as a godsend by these ambitious and evil men who figured that in the name of the "national danger" they could crush human beings and destroy our democracy and decency.

What is left of these horrifying myths about the Korean war and the "national danger" as the world forces the war to an end? What shall the country think of the unprecedentedly savage death sentence against the Rosenbergs as they wait the June 18 date set by the executioners? They were framed into the death cell in the name of the Korean war. But that war is ending. Shall they still be sacrificed to the war hysteria which helped to convict them without a single scrap of evidence against them?

WE BELIEVE THAT the elementary decencies demand that the approaching end of the killing shall also turn America's thoughts back to the sanity which the war-makers tried to kill. We believe that the courageous men called "traitors" who denounced the Korean war should be amnestied as people falsely and unjustly jailed.

Above all, every fibre in our being cries out at the useless, shocking cruelty of the approaching Rosenbergs execution! Can America endure to stand before the world as seeking the blood of this couple as the world's tensions ease, and the myths which jailed them are seen as empty and false? Now more than ever, it is our duty to cry out to President Eisenhower, to all Congressmen and Senators, to commute the death sentence, to grant a new trial, to amnesty the other political victims of the war hysteria. Save the Rosenbergs, martyrs to the war madness!

NO TRUCK WHATEVER

THE FRAMEUP MACHINE is looking for victims far beyond the ranks of the Left and the labor movement.

The Alsop brothers who write a nationally syndicated column have given us a picture of the political police who are operating their reign of fear even in the highest offices of the government in West Germany. They quote a leading German who is disgusted with the activities of the FBI Gestapo and other McCarthyite agents. The amazed German leader, who had seen all these things under Hitler, told the American correspondents:

"How are we to feel when we see the de-Nazifiers Nazify themselves before our very eyes. It is a small city, Bonn, and everything that is done is known.

"The cook says in the market that the new American Gestapo has asked her to tell lies about her master and mistress, or it gets about some other way. We Germans know."

There it is. The political police hunting "subversives" among the top army and official circles are trying to recruit perjurers, hired liars and frameup informers, just as they do the same thing here in the U.S.A. That is how they get their Budenzes, Greenglasses, Matusows, Cvetics, Philbricks and the rest of that smelly crew.

Some Daily Worker staff members, as well as members of many progressive organizations, have been visited or approached by FBI frameup artists. They look for victims whom they can blackmail into serving as liars and stoolies. We have vigorously protested this Gestapo activity. Our staff members have brushed these snoopers aside with contempt and anger.

There is only one way to treat these despicable characters, and that is to have absolutely no truck with them, no talks, no conversations, no answering of their snoopery and illegal questions. Let no honest American be tricked either by their smiles, their promises, or their threats, into "just sitting down for a chat." These political police want just such "harmless chats" to trap their victims. The refusal of every American to surrender one inch of his privacy to these FBI snoopers is the only way to treat them.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a "peace-time economy" with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

Myth That U.S. Jails Never Contained Political Prisoners

By HERBERT APTHEKER

HAVE THERE BEEN POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES?

The U. S. government has never admitted the existence of political prisoners within its jurisdiction.

Indeed, with the founding of our country — a country that had done away with kings and lords — where freedom of speech and assemblage and press and religion and thought were constitutionally held to be inviolate, it was widely believed that political crime, as hitherto defined, could not exist.

Only one exception seemed possible — actual physical, armed attack upon the government, or actual assistance to such attackers. It is for this reason that treason — which, in Europe, and especially in England, had been defined very loosely to include a great variety of political offenses against the state or the Sovereign's person — receives an extremely precise definition in our Constitution: "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort" (Art. III, Sec. 3). And to make certain that it was understood that treason, as here defined, could apply only to actual deeds and not to words or thoughts or ideas or publications, this section of the Constitution concludes: "No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court."

THERE IS NO question that the framers of the Constitution so carefully defined treason and its method of proof because they knew the tyrannical character of so-called "constructive treason" whose use had stained British political life. They knew, as Professor Forrest R. Black pointed out over twenty years ago in the Law Review of the University of Pennsylvania, "that English politics was invariably involved in treason prosecutions and that men were sent to the gallows for 'imagining the King's death'."

Political crime, then, to the framers of our Constitution could not involve teaching or advocating or thinking or saying or believing.

However, though kings and lords were gone, the owners of mine and mill, of forest and field, were not. The propertied and the propertyless were there, the State existed and it functioned as a bulwark of those who, owning the means of production, were, in fact, the rulers.

And so exploiters and exploited, existed. Therefore, struggle and suppression existed, too; and this suppression carried with it imprisonment and execution, carried with it, that is, the creation of political prisoners and martyrs of the U. S. Government.

WHAT IS A POLITICAL CRIME?

Classically, political crimes are offenses against the state or ruler. The essence of political crime, as contrasted with ordinary crime, is that political opinion is its controlling or impelling element.

Normally, the political "crime" is directed against reaction; the conflict with the law usually reflects the class bias of the law — that is, its oppressing and suppressing nature. This, however, need not always be true; political crimes on behalf of reaction are by no means unknown, not least in our own country where a slaveholding

JUNE 4 TO JULY 4 is Amnesty Month. During this period a special effort will be made to bring the issue of Smith Act prosecutions before the entire American people, and to convince them that this Act and the prosecutions conducted under its provisions is steadily undermining their own freedom and welfare.

The Amnesty Campaign seeks immediately to free the first victims of McCarthyism — the Eleven Communist Party leaders, and the six Baltimore victims of the Smith Act now in federal prisons. It seeks to reverse the convictions or quash the indictments of many other fighters for peace throughout the country and in Hawaii. And it seeks to help turn back the whole wave of frame-ups, "loyalty" investigations and witchhunts of the McCarthy-Dulles gang.

Success in the Amnesty Campaign means freeing America's political prisoners — and freeing the American people from fear. As a contribution towards this end, we are happy to present a series of articles by the distinguished Marxist historian, Dr. Herbert Aptheker, analyzing the history of political prisoners and of amnesty campaigns in our country. — Editor.

class was guilty of precipitating a bloody civil war. But, usually, by the very nature of an exploiting society, political offenses reflect, in fact, efforts directed at the elimination of legally-bulwarked oppressions or injustices.

In the very rare instances where the government itself, or its agents, or commentators on American law have considered the question of political crime, awareness has been expressed that actual moral guilt frequently attaches to the accusers rather than the accused. This is notably true in the extradition treaties signed by our country with numerous other lands, in which it is mutually agreed that no extradition can be required for political offenders.

A VERY STRIKING instance of the admission of the existence of political prisoners of the Federal government came at the Annual Congress, in 1919, of the American Prison Association. At this Congress a special committee on "The Status of Political Offenders and their Treatment in Prison" was set up and its chairman was John Koren, International Prison Commissioner for the United States. Mr. Koren read this Committee's Report to the Congress. Among other things, Mr. Koren said:

"There are times during which the expression of a conviction which contravenes the governmental policies of the day . . . may be made to constitute an offense for which women and men, upon conviction, are sentenced to imprisonment under ordinary prison conditions . . . what should be the status in prison of men whose sole offense is political . . . ? They cannot be classified as criminals in any ordinary sense; the grim, steel-barred cell was not devised for their safe-keeping; and their minds may be far beyond the reach of the elementary influences by which it is sought to reclaim the thief. . . ."

"The man who risks conflict with drastic laws for a political conviction, no matter how mistaken it may be from our point of view, such a man, we may judge him harshly or leniently according to our standards, is a misfit in prison. . . . The rigors to which he is subjected may break the body of a political offender, but it is recorded that his spirit has been tamed, that he has recanted. . . . ? It is not by this means that entrance is made to the souls of men and acceptance gained for different ideals."

"Translated into the plainest terms, the commitment of men to jails and penitentiaries for political offenses involves a denial of the very principles underlying our penal system, for it spells punishment minus reformation."

AND, WHAT is more important, "commitment of men to jails for political offenses [other than treason as explicitly defined in the Constitution] in-

volves a denial of the very principles underlying our Republic; it involves a denial of the Bill of Rights."

This is why a ruling class, burdened with the still vital democratic and revolutionary traditions of our country, resorts to demagoguery and falsehood and denies the existence of political prisoners.

But even legal literature, traditionally technical and letter-bound as it is, has occasionally seen through this transparent sham. Thus, in the Law Review of the University of Michigan, back in 1919, one may read:

"Under our laws there can be no crime of a political character short of an overt act constituting treason. This is the fiction. The fact is that while our criteria of crime do not now include such class confessions of class distinctions as formerly, all the economic offenses which were punished as lesser treasons [in England] are here and now suppressed by new methods under new descriptions, new names and new pretenses, which partially conceal the old purposes."

IN OUR NEXT article we shall examine these questions: What about the President's pardoning power? Does it include the issuance of amnesties? Exactly what is meant by amnesty?

Set Deportation Hearing in N.Y. On Louis Fraina

CHICAGO, June 7.—Deportation hearings on Louis Fraina will be switched to the New York local office, Federal Immigration Service officials announced here yesterday. Fraina who is better known as Lewis Corey has been outside the ranks of the Communist Party for more than 30 years. He has been a prominent writer for right-wing labor groups for many years.

When arrested by immigration men in January he was employed as educational director of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen in the union's general office here. Shortly after his arrest he was dismissed by the union.

Fraina, born in Italy, was a prominent figure for a short period during the founding days of the Communist Party in the U. S. But his anti-Communist position for three decades does not bar his deportation, say immigration officials.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 35 E. 12th St., New York 2, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7904.

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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Daily Worker & The Worker \$4.75 \$8.00 \$14.00
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Truce

(Continued from Page 1)

aid to the Rhee clique would be continued after the armistice.

WARMONCERS

The pro-war utterances:

Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill) took a dim view of the prospect of an armistice, declaring there would be no choice but to attack if the current armistice talks fell through at the last minute. He suggested adopting the proposals of ex-Gen. Douglas MacArthur in that case. The first step, he said, might be to let U.S. fliers bomb power plants along the Yalu River.

Douglas, a so-called "liberal Democrat" whose word is often relied on by trade union officials, differed in no principal respect from Sen. Joseph McCarthy, who also expressed doubt that a Korean cease-fire would continue for long.

"Any truce in Korea would be just a temporary lull until the Russians can strengthen themselves again," said McCarthy.

Sen. Karl Mundt (R-SD) called for a provision in the armistice terms aimed at Britain and other countries.

● Following prodding by the Senate Permanent Investigating Subcommittee headed by Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis), the Department of Commerce issued a new export control regulation barring foreign ships and planes bound for China from fueling at U. S. ports.

● Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Gordon Dean revealed the government is making atomic bombs so fast it needs more space to store them, and has launched an all-out program to produce hydrogen bombs. Dean revealed the \$1,500,000,000 Savannah River plant has started operation on hydrogen bombs and that super-secret underground storage sites are being rapidly filled with atomic bombs.

● A proposal of Sen. Robert Taft (R-Ohio) to build an "NATO-type" alliance in Asia won support of Sen. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis) and H. Alexander Smith (R-NJ).

The imminence of a cease-fire was further indicated at UN headquarters in New York. Diplomats were reported to be ready to convene the Security Council which would take note of the truce agreement. About two weeks after this action, Assembly president Lester B. Pearson is expected to convene the General Assembly to set a high-level political conference provided for in the truce agreement.

CONTRAST

News of the imminence of the armistice was received in contrasting ways in Moscow and Washington.

In Moscow, the Soviet press reported without qualification that an armistice was about to be signed. Diplomats of "Western" countries were reportedly expressing the opinion that the end of the Korean war would leave no obstacle in the way of a Malenkov-Eisenhower meeting some time this year.

But in the U. S., what seemed to be the final sessions of the Panmunjom negotiations occurred amidst a flurry of new war moves and pro-war utterances. The moves:

Douglas also sought to renew the ill-fated Eisenhower ultimatum of last May. He wanted the armistice to include "Communist" agreements to call off their attacks in Indo-China and the Malay Peninsula.

The pro-war spokesmen here struck a note remarkably similar to that of Syngman Rhee officials. In Washington, Syngman Rhee's "ambassador," You Chan Yang, reiterated Rhee's earlier statement that "we will go it alone" unless Eisenhower and the allies present more specific proposals to get the Chinese out of Korea.

Although U. S. pro-war Republican and Democratic spokesmen also insisted on the Chinese leaving Korea, they were in virtual agreement on the "necessity" for keeping U. S. troops there. This also was the demand of the Rhee regime.

Yang said that unless Eisenhower guarantees complete withdrawal of all Chinese forces and gives the Rhee regime a pledge

to "unify" Korea, "we are determined to fight."

LETTER TO RHEE

In his letter to Rhee, President Eisenhower said:

"The moment has now come when we must decide whether to carry on by warfare a struggle for the unification of Korea or whether to pursue this goal by political and other methods.

"The enemy has proposed an armistice which involves a clear abandonment of the fruits of aggression. The armistice would leave the Republic of Korea in undisputed possession of substantially the territory which the Republic administered prior to the aggression. Indeed this territory will be somewhat enlarged. . . .

"The unification of Korea is an end to which the United States is committed. We remain determined to play our part in achieving the political union of all countries so divided. But we do not intend to employ war as an instrument to accomplish the worldwide political settlement.

Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

Ariha, novelist; Rabbi M. Benjamin, writer and philosopher; Dr. Buber.

Also, Zalmon Efros; Mrs. Paula Eichenbaum; Dr. H. Friedlander; Dr. Haim Gouri, poet and hero of the Palmach, the Israel Commando force; Dr. Simon Halkin, professor of Hebrew Literature, writer and translator of Walt Whitman; Prof. Israel Heflin; Dr. S. Haruvi; Mrs. Shoshana Hayman, Hebrew University; Haim Hefer, writer; T. Karmi; Dr. Raphael Mahler, historian, author of the forthcoming "The Forerunners of American Zionism"; Dr. Yitzhak Mann, Jew-

ish National Fund, translator of Philosophical Library.

Dr. Israel Mehlman, professor of Hebrew Literature, Hebrew University; Shulamit Rittin, poet; Dr. Martin Rothenshreich, professor at the Hebrew University and contributing editor of the Mapai journal, "Molad"; Dr. Frantz Schiff; Itzhak Schoenberg, writer and translator; Dr. Senator; Dr. Zvi Strauss; Dr. David Sutzik, professor of botany; Dr. Samuel Alexander Shitzupak, jurist; Yehoshoyahu Wolfberg, philosopher, member of Hapoel Hamizrachi, the religious labor party and its delegate to the Actions Committee of the World Zionist Organization, and Zvi Zabor, director of the Tel Aviv Teachers' Seminary and member of the Jewish National Fund.

42 JOIN IN PLEA

The following letter asking clemency was sent to President Eisenhower by the Rev. James A. Polite of the Thessalonian Baptist Church:

"Enclosed you will find 42 individual letters from rabbis and ministers of the clergy, of all denominations (residing in the Bronx) addressed to your honorable attention.

"The signatories of these letters, without reference to the guilt or innocence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, appeal to you in the spirit of their calling for mercy and justice for these people.

"It is, in my mind, a sign of the inestimable wisdom of our American people, that the final power to grant mercy in cases of this kind resides not in the courts alone, nor in the press, both of which may be influenced by prevailing hysteria, but in the President of the United States.

"We therefore humbly submit our petition for mercy to you, Mr. President, and hope that you will grant clemency to these unfortunate people."

Bail

(Continued from Page 3)

out bail. I do not know that the Congress meant to go that far.

"Instead, I believe that there must be determined the facts in each individual case, to learn whether there has been abuse of the discretion vested in the Attorney General by the Walter-McCarran Act.

"While in the Carlisle case I believe there has been a showing of reasonable discretion, the cases of the others here are different.

"This is the first time any of them has been before the law. There is no evidence presented regarding any past conduct by them. There is nothing to indicate that their release would endanger the security of the country. There is nothing to show that they might flee."

Judge Westover said that he considered himself bound by decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court and of Circuit Courts in other deportation cases. He specially quoted the language of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas in the recent decision ordering release on bond of Nat Yanish, San Francisco advertising manager of The Daily People's World.

"The practical thing in these cases is to follow the Yanish decision by Justice Douglas," said Judge Westover. "I repeat, under our system, even the government must not break the law. We have federal courts and a Constitution."

LAST SALE

Imported Linens

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DEFEND THE ROSENBERGS!

(Continued from Page 1)

rageous death sentence; and reject motions of the defendants to a stay of execution long enough for them to carry out necessary appeals and other legal moves. The court judges seem to have in mind only one thing, to rush the Rosenbergs to the chair as quickly as possible.

The basic reason for this brutal haste and injustice is that the courts are bone and sinew of the reactionary forces that have set up the war hysteria in this country. But there is another sinister element in their shameful actions. This is the ideological terrorism that has been set up by Senator McCarthy and other thought-control dictators.

This fascist-like campaign is not only intimidating teachers, politicians, artists, and others, but also the courts. They go far to explain the indecent haste and violation of the most elementary legal procedure in the Rosenberg case.

The judges, afraid of the lash of the McCarthys, Jenners and McCarrans, are falling all over each other in their rush to demonstrate that they, too, are "loyal" and are up to their necks on the anti-Red, pro-war crusade. All of which goes to emphasize the basic fact that the only protection of the Rosenbergs is in a broad mass protest. As far as they are concerned, legal justice and the courts have broken down.

ONE OF THE MOST shameful of the many disgraceful features of the frameup against the Rosenbergs is the attempt of the Federal government to force a "confession" from them, with a promise of commutation of sentence if they "confess" and a threat of electrocution if they do not.

Many men, especially Negroes, have been railroaded to prison or to the electric chair, on the basis of false confessions wrung from them by third degree police methods. We are also now seeing the same methods being employed by the McCarthy, Jenner, and Velde Congressional committees, with witnesses being confronted with the alternative of going to jail if they refuse to "confess" and act stoop pigeons against others.

Now the Federal government sinks to the depths of using this terroristic technique against the Rosenbergs. Flying in the face of all justice and humanity, it cynically tells the Rosenbergs that if they do not cook up some sort of a "confession" they will surely die. This McCarthyite, pro-fascist intellectual terrorism is adopted as official policy by the Eisenhower Administration.

THE ROSENBERGS are responding magnificently against

this dastardly intimidation. They declare, what is obviously the truth, that they are guiltless of espionage and have no confession to make. They refuse to become perjurers and stoop pigeons, as so many have done, by "confessing" to "crime" that have never taken place. The Rosenbergs, by this brave and principled stand, are writing their names high on the list of American democratic heroes.

If the government dares to electrocute these heroic and innocent people, upon whom the eyes of the whole democratic world are fastened, it will pay a heavy price in a further growth of anti-American spirit throughout the world. But such considerations will not of themselves stay the hands of the atomaniacs who are pushing through the Rosenberg frameup. If these victims are to be saved it will only be through the insistent demand of the people.

In every trade union, Negro organization, and other people's organizations the demand should be raised, vigorously and at once, for the freedom of the Rosenbergs. Time is short, the fatal day is nearing, urgent action is needed to awaken the people to prevent this outrageous crime.

Juvenile

(Continued from Page 3)

group by Assemblyman Lewis W. Olliffe, the committee still has failed to get the Traffic Commissioner to install a street light where children who use the War Memorial Center cross through the heavy traffic on Fulton Street. The assemblyman went with a delegation to call on Borough President John Cashmore. "He was not in but we are holding him responsible for future action," said Mrs. Stone.

"And speaking of recreation centers, the indoor center in the War Memorial is used by teen-agers of the Red Hook area and the Columbia Heights area—in fact, there isn't any other. But when Robert Moses (State Park Commission head) wrote to us, he said the center was being shut down for the summer because, besides being uncomfortable, since there was no outdoor program, it would avoid the danger of the children's crossing the street!

"We are suggesting it be kept open next summer for outdoor activities—and that meanwhile we get the light, and that officials recognize the need for a community center."

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DAMON RUNYON CANCER FUND REJECTS PROCEEDS FROM FRANCO DANCE GROUP

The Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for Cancer Research at the last minute rejected the proceeds from a performance in Carnegie Hall of a Spanish Falangist dance group.

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee hailed this as a "victory for the overwhelming majority of New Yorkers who have a deep-rooted opposition to Franco and everything he stands for."

This same widespread opposition forced Mayor Impellitteri to cancel his invitation to the Mayor of Madrid to visit New York last year.

In a letter to the Runyon Fund sent on May 25, the Joint Anti-Fascist Committee Refugee Com-

mittee stated that the people of New York "will not remain silent if Franco's propagandists appear here."

It urged the Runyon Committee "not to lend its name and prestige to Franco."

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and other anti-fascist organizations planned protest actions at Carnegie Hall.

Preparations for the American appearance of this dance group known as the chorus and dance group of the Falange were being made in Spain for the past eight

months by Harry L. Sokol of Los Angeles.

A month ago an announcement to the effect that this group was appearing in New York for the benefit of the Cancer Fund appeared in the Spanish newspapers.

This fascist propaganda group for Franco is slated to appear on the West Coast and possibly in other cities on tour.

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee calls upon all Americans to boycott this dance group wherever it appears and to write to the State Department, Washington, protesting the admission of Spanish fascists to the United States.

Theatregoer, Stirred by 'Crucible,' Pleads to Audience for Rosenbergs

By DAVID FLATT

No one seeing Arthur Miller's powerful play 'The Crucible,' which deals with the monstrous Salem witch trial of John and Elizabeth Proctor in 1692, can fail to note its resemblance to the witch trials of 1953.

To many in the audience it is easy to substitute Ethel and Julius Rosenberg for the Proctors.

The frameup of these two brave Americans by the Truman-Eisenhower pro-war administration reveals the same contempt for justice and human rights that prevailed in those days.

The last minute attempt to make the Rosenbergs confess to a lie to save their lives, has its parallel in the last scene in 'The Crucible.'

Deputy Governor Danforth—Salem's chief prosecutor knows that the Proctors are innocent. He also knows that quick action is needed to head off the people's resistance.

Thus his last, desperate effort to make them confess that they saw witches.

A few nights ago an incident occurred at a performance of 'The Crucible' that showed in a forceful manner how this play about the 17th century Salem persecutions compels audiences to think about the intolerable things that are going on in our country today.

At this particular performance, the audience interrupted the courtroom scene in Act Three with applause for courageous Giles Corey when he said he'd rather burn in hell than become a stoop-pigeon.

They applauded John Proctor in the final act, when after much searching of soul he decides against confessing a lie to save his neck because he has "three children and how may I teach them to walk like men in the world were I to betray my friends."

They applauded loud and long as the play ended with Proctor being hurried off to the gallows, and Rev. Parris urging Elizabeth, his wife to "go to him—woman, plead with him—what profit him to bleed—shall the worms declare his truth"—and Elizabeth answering, with a cry: "He has his goodness now. God forbid I take it from him."

They showed how deeply moved they were with the play by calling out the cast for at least a dozen curtain calls and when the final curtain went down—at that moment—a very clear voice rang out from the gallery, saying:

"Only two weeks are left to save the Rosenbergs from death. They are victims of the same kind of a frameup that you have just seen on this stage."

A friend of mine who was in the audience that night said most of the people around him were very sympathetic to these words from the gallery. He saw "faces just shining with delight."

There were two exceptions.

Two young men yelled out—"shut up."

But they were overruled by the majority who felt the young man had a right to say what he did.

Two women were heard arguing the point. One said: "I don't think the theatre is the place for this."

The other answered: "It certainly is. Every place is the place for this."

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BOSTON HYMN

By RALPH WALDO EMERSON
(Written in 1862 and reprinted below on the 150th anniversary of Emerson's birth on May 25, 1803. The peace forces of the entire world are celebrating the anniversary of this writer who is a symbol of the American people's democratic heritage.)

The word of the Lord by night
To the watching Pilgrims came,
As they sat by the seaside,
And filled their hearts with flame.

God said, I am tired of kings,
I suffer them no more;
Up to my ear the morning brings
The outrage of the poor.

Think ye I made this ball
A field of havoc and war,
Where tyrants great and tyrants small
Might harry the weak and poor?

My angel,—his name is Freedom,
Choose him to be your king;
He shall cut pathways east and west,
And fend you with his wing.

Lo! I uncover the land
which I hid of old time in the West,
As the sculptor uncovers the statue
When he has wrought his best;

I show Columbia, of the rocks
Which dip their foot in the seas,
And soar to the air-borne flocks
Of clouds, and the boreal fleece.

I will divide my goods;
Call in the wretch and slave;
None shall rule but the humble,
And none but Toil shall have.

I will have never a noble,
No lineage counted great;
Fishers and choppers and ploughmen
Shall constitute a state.

Go, cut down trees in the forest,
And trim the straightest boughs;
Cut down trees in the forest,
And build me a wooden house.

Call the people together,
The young men and the sires,
The digger in the harvest field,
Hireling, and him that hires;

And there in a pine state-house
They shall choose men to rule
In every needful faculty,
In church, and state, and school.

Today unbind the captive,
So only are ye unbound;
Lift up a people from the dust,
Trump of their rescue, sound!

It was a fitting off-stage climax to this play about an earlier frameup. It brought the audience back to reality and the Rosenbergs in the sharpest way.

The tragedy of the Proctors need not be repeated today.

There is still time left for the American people to act to save the lives of the Rosenbergs.



RALPH WALDO EMERSON

Pay ransom to the owner,
And fill the bag to the brim.
Who is the owner? The slave is owner,
And ever was. Pay him.

O North! give him beauty for rags,
And honour, O South! for his shame;
Nevadal coin thy golden crags
With Freedom's image and name.

PRISONS

He put himself in prison,
A prison of fear.
He dared not look,
He dared not hear.
Avoiding windows, he crouched behind

His rigid walls,
His cramping mind.
Disdaining common, humble calls,
His prejudice was for his kind,
His thoughts paced up and down the floor
But never as far as the open door.

Yet men in jail whose thoughts are free
Can travel far,
Can pace the earth
Beyond a bar
Of race and clime,
Beyond a selfish private worth,
Can stretch and see
Ahead of time,
The future of humanity,
A universal liberty!

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Thoughts on Kiner Deal . . .

THE BROMIDE ABOUT the Ralph Kiner deal is "it might help both clubs." Actually nothing in the trade signals any dramatic upturn in the fortunes of either the Cubs or the Pirates.

The Cubs add the big bat of Ralph. Well, for one thing Kiner was just a .244 hitter last year. At best, with the change helping a return to his 1951 form the Cubs would still have in Ralph and Hank Sauer playing together in the same outfield a big problem of defensive covering. And two similar type hitters—that is, righthanded sluggers going for the distance who can be throttled often by strong righthanded pitching.

The Pirates actually may eventually gain player-wise by the acquisition of young Preston Ward, who could develop into their best first baseman since Gus Suhr was hitting them. But certainly they didn't enhance their immediate strength greatly, and they certainly didn't help their pulling power or popularity with Pittsburgh fans.

Pittsburgh fans know that prey Rickey was unloading a big salary. If there is anything Branch doesn't like it's a big salary. In addition, the Cubs threw some \$150,000 into the pot. It was worth it for Chicago in some revival of pulling power with Kiner, since the Cubs were sagging badly. In our opinion, they'd have done much better to buy Sandy Amoros from Brooklyn's Montreal farm team, thus at one swoop ending their lily-whiteness, gaining new friends, and putting a live young lefthanded hitting star with speed and power into their batting order.

Kiner will like the change. There is no night baseball at Wrigley Field and players hate too much night ball. Hit a few, Ralph, but not in Brooklyn!

More International Sports Fragments

THE RESUME of the European Boxing Championships here last week, plus a few more gleanings of international sports competition, brought the cry of "more" from our readers. We'll try, but, as we pointed out, it's difficult stuff to get since the wire services carry precious little on sports which don't involve our own country.

For instance, the European Basketball Championships ended in Moscow June 3rd and we know nothing about it except a few stray scores and a wire service brief which said that "Russia retained its European Basketball Championship tonight with a 75-25 victory over Israel." That was all. Whether Israel was the runner-up, or the Soviet victory over Israel just happened to be the one which clinched the title, we know not. With our Joe Clark back here, we'll have to hope we can get some fill in information on this tourney by and by. When and if we do we'll pass it along.

Another thing it seems American sports fans were deprived of hearing about was the European Soccer Cup competition. Don't ask me who won it or even who competed, for I don't know. Only thing I know about it came in a caption with a picture from a Czech picture service showing scenes from a game in Prague between Italy and Czechoslovakia, won by the Czechs 2-0.

The game, says the caption, was played on April 26 "in the framework of the European Soccer Cup," so apparently there was a whole series of matches. This then is the only score we can pass along. The Italian team is shown lined up before the game receiving flowers from Czech children. Maybe it's just because European sports competition increasingly brushes aside the artificial, made-in-Washington east-west animosity that the wire services and papers here ignore it. It's too bad we can't bridge the gap more successfully for you. We'll try, though I'm not sure how.

Finally, on the international sports scene, there was the invitation tendered by the U. S. Chess Federation to the whiz kids of the Soviet Union to come here for matches June 10th to June 18th. The invitation was accepted. Now we learn that the U. S. Federation has notified the Soviet Federation that things will have to wait another month. July 15th is now the target date. The reason? Well, the U. S. Federation didn't say this was the reason for the delay, but it has been reported that our State Department had "no comment" on being asked whether the Soviet team would be granted visas.

There'll be plenty of "comment" around the world if the visas are withheld.

Can you see our top chess stars playing a substitute match with McCarthy, Jenner and Velde?

Those Minor League Clouters

CHECKING UP one week later on some of those minor league averages we mentioned—Vic Power of Kansas City is batting .358 with 26 runs batted in. Top rbi man in the Triple A American Association is still Harry Agganis of Louisville with 32, and 9 homers on a .322 batting average. The former Boston U. football star may take over first base at Fenway before the season is over.

Second in rbi in this interesting loop is Roy Zimmer, Brooklyn's shortstop of the future, who has whacked over 29 and hit 9 homers. He is hitting below .300 and they say he still strikes out a lot. That kind of power in a classy fielding shortstop guarantees a long life of big league stardom ahead for the youngster from Cincinnati.

Bob Wilson, Brooklyn 3rd base farmhand at St. Paul whom we mentioned last week has 29 runs batted in on a lusty .347 average.

Kansas City is leading the league mainly because of a terrific slugging trio—Power, Skowron, who is at .344 with 23 rbis, and Elson Howard, a second Negro star moved up from Muskegon, who has knocked in 25 runs and hit 6 homers on a .293 average.

A YOUNG PLAYER they are buzzing about down in the Texas League is Bobby Balcells, a Californian of Philippine parentage who plays center field for San Antonio and may wind up the season with the daddy team, the St. Louis Browns.

Balcells, who stands 5-6 and weighs under 150 pounds, is in his third year with San Antonio, and, while he has always been a great fielder, is really hitting with power this spring. As of May 25th he was hitting .336 with 7 doubles, 2 triples and TEN home runs, in what is known as a "pitcher's league."

Brutally Beaten by Cop, Negro Convicted of 'Assault'

A Negro truckman's helper, who was so badly beaten by a policeman last August that he required two brain operations to save his life, had his day in court last week. Outcome of the trial was his conviction on a charge of assaulting the policeman. Convicted

with 32-year-old Jacob Jackson was his wife Genevieve. They face jail sentences of up to one year and \$500 fines each. Their attorney, Edward Jacko, Jr., New York representative of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, said he would appeal the verdict, which he called "very, very surprising." The decision was handed down by three judges in Special Sessions Court after they had deliberated for only 10 minutes.

Jackson, who weighs 148 pounds, and his wife were accused of attacking patrolman William Brennan, a 200-pound 6-footer, Aug. 9 following their arrest outside their home at 437 W. 52 St. The Jacksons were walking past a sidewalk card game when Brennan and another policeman, Joseph Gorycki, came on the scene. Although it was not charged the

Jacksons were involved in the game, they were arrested and taken to a nearby police station. Brennan claimed Jackson attacked him while resisting arrest. The prosecution presented no witnesses to this alleged incident, and Gorycki admitted under cross-examination that he did not see it happen, although he was present at the time.

The prosecution called a parade of policemen to testify they did not see Brennan beat Jackson at the police station. Jackson has a \$150,000 damage suit pending against the city for the assault.

Among the defense witnesses was Dr. J. Arthur McLean, St. Clare's Hospital brain specialist, who performed the operations on Jackson a week after his arrest. He said Jackson's brain had been injured as a result of a fall or

blow. X-rays taken at a hospital the night Jackson was arrested showed he had also suffered multiple contusions of the chest and ribs. Brennan claimed Jackson tried to escape at the police station and said he was forced to tackle him.

At an earlier trial Brennan was acquitted by a federal grand jury on grounds that it did not have sufficient evidence he had beaten and kicked Jackson. An aftermath of the Jackson incident was the disclosure that the New York Police Department had a secret agreement with the FBI barring it from probing charges of police brutality here. The disclosure led to a congressional investigation. Later, Police Commissioner George Monaghan announced all members of the force would be required to take a course in human rights.

Stricklands Evicted; Tenants Help Them

By ELIHU S. HICKS

Despite their unprecedented eviction Friday morning, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Strickland and their young son, Roy, the first Negro family to live in Knickerbocker Village on New York's East Side, will continue to live in the project and fight the management's jimcrow renting policies.

The Stricklands, living in the limited dividend project for almost three years as the guests of a white family, have moved in with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kasserman, who, with 10 other tenants have offered the use of their apartment as long as necessary to win one for the Stricklands.

The eviction Friday morning, without the customary 24-hour notice, came as a complete surprise to the young worker-artist and his family.

While Strickland his wife Carmen were talking to a friend the doorbell rang, and there was the city marshall and about eight cops. The Stricklands protested they had not been notified of any evic-

tion date. They were told that "that makes no difference."

Even as the marshall began to take the family's furniture down to the street, the lawyer for the Knickerbocker Village Tenants Association, which has been fighting the eviction, was in court seeking clarification of the move to oust the family.

Outraged by the "indecent haste to go through with the vindictive eviction," members of the tenant council immediately made arrangements for the family to remain in the project.

VINDICTIVE ACT

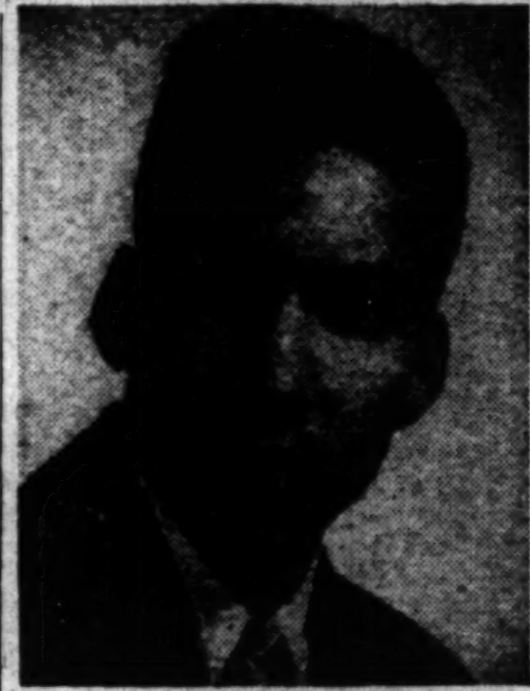
Since the eviction proceedings were instituted many months ago, the landlord has been forced to admit four Negro families, because of the pressure brought to bear in the Strickland case. It is for that reason, the tenants' group declared, that the management is determined to "teach them a lesson."

By Friday afternoon, dozens of Knickerbocker Village tenants had indicated their support. At least 30 tenants were preparing to hang cardboard signs outside their windows protesting the eviction and welcoming the Stricklands.

The tenant association said that other demonstrative actions, including distribution of thousands of leaflets, and protests to city and state officials, were being planned.

Expressing his family's determination to fight the case through, Strickland declared that "we are fighting the discriminatory policy of the management" and that "discrimination in housing projects must be broken."

Since its beginning, the case has stirred wide interest among tenant groups throughout the city



STRICKLAND

and has been supported by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D), Rep. Arthur Klein (D), State Sen. Joseph Marro, Assemblyman Louis De Salvo, Councilman Robert Weisberger, the Social Action Committee of the Community Church and many others.

Efforts by these groups and individuals to work out a decent solution of the case have met with outright refusals by the landlord and Housing Commissioner Herman T. Stelman, the association charged.

Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)

that David Greenglass had concealed it from the public.

In addition, Bloch urged other grounds for the new trial. He repeated an earlier stated proof of perjury by government witnesses, the fact that the Rosenberg console table, identified by Mrs. David Greenglass as a "gift to the Rosenbergs from the Soviet Union," was in fact a table purchased in 1944 or 1945 from Macy's for \$21. Nor had the table been "equipped for micro-photography," as asserted by David Greenglass.

This was attested to in a sworn affidavit by Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, mother of Julius, who said that the table had been used for meals and decoration in the Rosenberg's four-room apartment at 10 Monroe Street.

Meanwhile, a petition is now on the desk of President Eisenhower asking Presidential clemency for the Rosenbergs.

Delay 1,500 Trials To Push Nelson Frameup

By ART SHIELDS

Some 1,500 trials have been indefinitely postponed in the Pittsburgh Federal court while the Government gives priority to the frameup of Steve Nelson and Ben Careathers and three fellow political defendants.

This startling information was brought back from Pittsburgh by Attorney William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress.

Some of the trial postponements bring much suffering to crippled workers, who are suing the big steel companies and other corporations. It is doubtful, said Patterson, if many of these crippled workers will get a court hearing before 1958. The damage payments—if any—would come still later.

Patterson showed me an article in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, which confirmed the reports that he had gotten from other sources.

"Lawyers' complain," said the Pittsburgh newspaper, "that it will take three years—at the present rate of disposition—to bring some of the cases to the court's attention."

The Post-Gazette quotes the Administrative Office of the U.S. District Court in Pittsburgh as saying that the court is falling three years behind in its work. In fact the court officers declare that not a single civil case will come before the court until late this year and perhaps none before 1953.

BENEFITS STEEL TRUST

A total of 824 civil jury trials have been postponed, as well as 592 non-jury civil trials and 54 criminal jury trials and 13 non-jury criminal trials.

These delays are very satisfactory to U.S. Steel and other big companies. Many crippled workers will be forced to settle their

cases for a pittance in order to keep alive. Men with broken backs and other permanent injuries might get jury verdicts of \$20,000, \$30,000, and even \$50,000 if the cases could go to trial soon. But if the cases are delayed years some of them will be forced to settle with the companies for what they can get.

"There is one good way to help these crippled workers," said Patterson. "That is to dismiss the Smith Act case. Stop this thought control persecution and let the injured men and women present their cases against their employers."

Government spokesmen, meanwhile, are blaming Nelson and Ben Careathers and their fellow defendants for the judicial log jam. The Government suggests it could clear part of the court calendar if the Communists would cut short their defense and let the (frameup) case go the jury with greater speed.

To this William L. Patterson replies: "The framed Smith Act defendants are not responsible for the crowded court calendar."

Actually the prosecutor took more time to present their frameup case than the defense is taking.

The U.S. District Court in Pittsburgh has only two full-time judges since the recent deaths of Judges Stewart and Burns. One of the full time judges—Rabe F. Marsh—has been sitting in the Smith Act trial of Steve Nelson, Ben Careathers, William Albertson, Irving Weissman and James H. Dolsen since Feb. 24. The other full times, Chief Judge Wallace S. Gourley, is tied up in a bank embezzlement case. A third judge, Nelson McVicar, a retired octogenarian, comes in for part-time assignments.

Demand TV Time For Parkchester Eviction Story

Television station WOR and all New York channels were called upon by the Bronx-Wide Committee for Integrated Housing to grant time to present the Parkchester story, either as a public service, or time purchased by the committee. At the same time the committee challenged Metropolitan Life to defend its policies in open debate.

The committee announced that previously WOR had denied bought time to the committee on the basis that discriminatory renting practices by Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. at Parkchester were not newsworthy.

In its letter of May 28 to Otis Williams of WOR, signed by Sol Salz, executive secretary, the committee pointed out that the eviction of the Negro family, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Decatur and their two children, was reported in newspapers throughout the country.

It pointed out that "we had contracted for time through an agency, had paid our money, had printed 50,000 announcement cards, placed ads in the newspapers, when we were notified that we did not have a program. Your station expressed doubt as to the news value."

The committee alluded to the station's offer to grant one-half hour free time for a debate or round table if the committee could arrange for a spokesman to take Metropolitan's position.

Soviet Cruiser Sails For British Event

MOSCOW, June 7.—The Soviet cruiser Sverdlov left yesterday for Britain to participate in the naval review at Spithead next week in honor of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, Moscow newspapers reported today.

CIO Board

(Continued from Page 1)

SOCIAL SECURITY

The statement on social security said Eisenhower's most recent assertions on this subject "are in line with" proposals of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce "designed to prevent improvements in the old-age and survivors insurance program, if not to reduce the protection now offered." It said the Presidential recommendations to delay a scheduled increase in social security and taxes "would not be disastrous" unless it opens the door to Chamber of Commerce wreckers.

The statement concluded that the "deplorable record of the 83rd Congress" accentuates "the need for speedy and effective administration leadership."

The board also complained of weakening of U. S. defense forces, neglect of union leaders in the social security program and increased neglect of labor representatives in diplomatic work abroad. But the statement expressed hope that "the President, the elected leader of the American people, will pursue consistently the policy announced in his inaugural address so that the achievement of collective security will not be endangered."

Despite the present dark picture on housing, the board urged Eisenhower "to make an open and strong appeal to Congress to continue the public housing program and substantially increase the amount of slum clearance and low-rent public housing construction."

Only on taxes did the board completely break with the President, declaring his statement that the excess profits tax hinders small business is "false and misleading." It said the administration appears to be moving in the opposite direction from the much-needed increases in income tax exemptions on low and middle income families.

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- In calling these things to your attention, we hope to avoid many errors made in the past, and to give better service to our readers.

CIRCULATION DEPT.

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